

NINETY-SIXTH YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## FEATURES OF THE WORLD'S FAIR

## JAPANESE ART POTTERY.

In the Japanese Fine Arts Section at the World's Fair, beside a huge vase, which is very beautiful in its way, you will see a tiny black flower vessel, decorated at its neck in faintly tinted and gold filigree designs. The big, the gorgeous one, in terms of cash, is worth about \$30; the little, the relatively inconspicuous one, is worth several thousand dollars.

A Jap and the Jap work should be studied under the microscope. The whole of him is not on the surface, though the worst of him often is. And the cursory or superficial glance at Japan at the Fair will miss all that is best worth while.

Japan is a wonderful country, as everybody observes when they try to exhaust the subject in a sentence. A partial appreciation of even so small a thing as the little vase will show that Japan is remarkable, not wholly because Togo has bottled up Port Arthur or sunk the Petro-pavlov, or because Russia has been hurled back from the Yala.

If you stop and study the vase all that represents its value will become apparent. It is the loving labor of one Japanese artist, who devoted a year's constant application to the single six-inch ornament, and nobody on earth, Jap or Chinaman or Frenchman or American, could duplicate it. The outlines of the design are not gilt lines put in with the brush, nor are they printed in by machine; they are in their intricate entirety gold wires, thinner than the thinnest thread, carefully curved into the desired forms. So infinitely small is the scale that the nicety of touch required to thus manipulate the strands of gold is staggering to comprehend.

The gold outlines having been thus prepared upon the silver body of the vase, the artist laid in his colors, choosing the palest of Nature's shades to indicate his foliage or his bird plumage. Then was lacquering done—black being the body color used—and the final polish put on. The enameling has the pithiness of agate, while from it gleams the coloring and multitudinous strands of gold.

The art craftsman who produced this little work labored himself over every process, supplying both the fine design and the vigilant care needed in "burning in" the enamel. He did not make many of the kind at once for commercial consumption, but he concentrated upon the single flower vessel. That was his year's work. That was his purpose of living and of working. And probably when he "closed up shop" to go to fight Russia, he put himself to warfare with an equal devotion.

The vase, of course, is of the famous cloisonne work. In the misty past, the beginnings of the cloisonne art in Japan were imported from China. But its development has been purely Japanese, and the production of the valued ware has been followed in particular families, secrets pertaining to the manufacture being handed down through generations. This is true up to the present day. The work is done by individuals, who form a limited circle unto themselves, and whose capacity of production necessarily is limited.

Mr. Shugio, the Japanese Art Commissioner, declares that for the market portion of the so-called cloisonne which finds its way to the Western market is merely imitation, more or less clever, of the genuine article. And certainly, when you study the examples in the Jap Fine Arts section, they show a workmanship far finer than it has been one's pleasure to have seen before.

The number of the articles exhibited is not too large to confuse, and is enough to supply variety. The cloisonne objects

are divided into four classes, each of which involves a different process of production. They may be called those with a wire foundation, those with a wire design, the miniatures and the wholly wireless.

In one case is seen two large vases, a pair, each easily four feet in height. These are of the wholly wireless. The elaborately carved designs upon them are painted upon the metal body of the vase. The greater surfaces show to better advantage the transparently clear coloring of the creamy dials, and give better display to the painting than is possible with the smaller vases.

The objects characterized by the "wire foundation" display in superlative degree the persistent effort which a Japanese will expend upon one ornament. Many wire strands either of gold or silver are carefully arranged side by side—thousands of them.

Upon this as a base will be wrought the special designs, and over all is the absolutely transparent enamel. Frequently, the various expedients for beautifying will be expended upon one piece. A section will be done in the wiring, another design will be done by carving into the silver body of the vase, and so on.

Near the cloisonne exhibit is a metal representation of a lion and lioness. Each the size of a large dog, and the pair being shown resting together in a strikingly natural manner, your impression at once is that the piece is molded from a clay model. Some in the original by the method usually known to the sculptor. Not so. That lion and lioness are shaped from a mere thin sheet of malleable iron, and the artist's sole instrument was a hammer.

Here, again, months of labor are involved. This hammer sculptor absolutely covered the usual order. It is as if he considered his lion turned inside out. By deft use of his hammer he shaped the forms from the inside. Then, as the general modeling was developed, he turned his attention to the detail, working both from the outside and inside, dishing his iron carefully as he came to the representation of the more delicate parts of the work—the head, the exact anatomy.

It may be said that lions done in a manner requiring much less of labor and of time would serve the artistic purpose just as well. A faithful bronze of the king of beasts can be made from the model of clay as prepared by a Western artist whose skill is sufficient. But this fact does not diminish anything of the marvelous quality which belongs to that lion made with a hammer from sheet iron.

The art of hammering is carried into some examples of the cloisonne. Upon a few of the latter objects appear raised designs of leaves or flowers. The outlines are first traced upon the outer surface of the vase or ornamental receptacle, and the raised form then is secured by hammering by hand from the inside. If it be a leaf which is pictured, the every slight curve of it is obtained by the delicate use of the stem and of the fine traceries in leaves is secured by means of silver or gold wires which are introduced. Then the true coloring is painted in, and finally, the lacquering is put on over the whole.

Yes, the Japs are a wonderful people, and, at peace or at war, at the World's Fair or at home, they have been written about over and over again. But, somehow, always there is something more to be said. If it is not a vase, it is a fan; and if not a fan, it is the silk; and if neither, it is the queer ways and sharp cleverness of the nervous little Japs we meet.

PARKER'S FRIENDS FEEL  
CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

Collapse of the Hearst Boom in the East, Following Action of Connecticut, Gives New Impetus to Movement in Favor of New York Judge for Democratic Presidential Nomination—Results in Iowa and Chicago Not Counted as Serious.

## TAMMANY EXPECTS TO BRING HARMONY INTO THAT STATE.

## REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

New York, May 7.—New York Democrats have no longer any doubt about Judge Alton B. Parker's nomination for President. This is at least true of that eminent jurist's friends.

With the practical collapse of the Hearst boom, following the action of Connecticut, a new impetus has been given the movement in favor of the Judge.

The Hearst forces expected to secure the Connecticut delegation, or, at worst, to have the delegates go to St. Louis unimpaired. The action of the State Convention in committing its delegates to Parker has confounded the opposition. The Hearst successes in Iowa and Chicago are not counted as seriously affecting the situation.

A gentleman high in the councils of the Democratic party said to-day that Judge Parker's nomination is now a mere formality. There will be no contest worthy the name. The gentleman referred to is a strong Parker adherent, but he is also on intimate terms with Mayor George B. McClellan and a liberal contributor to Democratic campaigns, although he seeks no political preferment.

McClellan neglected. In addition to the finish of the Hearst movement in the East there is now little heard of the McClellan boom, which was launched in all seriousness a few weeks ago. The Mayor, it is urged, is too young to run for the presidency. He is spoken of in some quarters as the gubernatorial candidate, but here he runs afoul of David B. Hill, who has control of the State machine. Hill will not hear of any such proposition as a Tammany man in control of New York City and another in Albany.

That would mean Hill's leadership, he believes, and he is too wily a politician to permit such a condition of affairs if he can prevent it. As one veteran expressed it, "Mr. Hill is not a political philanthropist and no one ever accused him of returning good for evil."

## HILL IN CONTROL.

Mr. Hill, it is said, is now in command of the political machinery of the State and does not propose to surrender his position. He will take a gambler's chance on Parker carrying New York, in which case he will be supreme, even should Parker suffer defeat in other directions.

Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, fought Hill to a finish at the State Convention, carrying things so far as to refuse to make unanimous the vote on the resolution instructing the delegation for Parker, after it was demonstrated that he was hopelessly in the minority. He is still dissatisfied. Hill tried to outflank him, but his terms were impossible. There could be no compromise. He demanded an unqualified delegation or nothing.

Mr. August Belmont attempted to bring the warring factions together by withdrawing as a delegate at large to St. Louis and permitting Tammany to name his successor.

## MURPHY SULKING.

A presidential elector and an alternate were given also, but Murphy still sulked. Cord Meyer was made chairman of the State Committee in the hope this would reconcile all differences, but they will remain. The organization to oppose Tammany in New York rather than submit to Murphy's attempts at dictation.

The anti-Murphy men in Tammany say there will be no need for such extreme measures. The delegation, they say, is pledged to Parker and is compelled to vote for him. After the National Convention they will have a few things to say about the leadership in New York.

## MAY DETHRONE LEADER.

They are determined to get rid of obstructive methods, even if it is necessary to dethrone the leader. Heretofore these same members of Tammany were inclined to criticize Hill for trying to run things in too high-handed a manner. They insisted that since Tammany controlled the votes and rolled up the majority, the organization was entitled to the share of patronage. But they are not prepared to sacrifice the State to satisfy Mr. Murphy's ambition to boss things.

They argue that Tammany was fairly beaten in the State Convention, and that it must submit to the rule of the majority.

ity, and they do not intend to tolerate any action by Murphy which threatens the loss of the State in the coming campaign, when there is every reason to believe that Roosevelt cannot carry it because of his unpopularity, unless it is practically handed over to the Republicans because of factional strife.

Several weeks ago The Republic announced that Tammany's opposition to an instructed delegation for Judge Parker from New York was not because of hostility to the Judge, but because Mr. Murphy had pledged himself to work for an unqualified delegation in return for support from certain newspapers during the last majority campaign. Since the convention these same newspapers have attacked Judge Parker, striking at him over the heads of David B. Hill and August Belmont. Mr. Hill is denounced as the Judas of the Democratic party while Mr. Belmont is caricatured as the representative of Wall street and the trusts. Judge Parker has remained silent, Mr. Hill laughs at the attacks and Mr. Belmont ridicules the attempt to place him in the category of a Wall street promoter.

Belmont no promoter. Mr. Belmont is and has always been a Wall street man. But Wall street, as elsewhere, there are at least two classes. To be a banker in New York's financial center it does not follow that one must be identified with trusts any more than the Fourth street banker in St. Louis. Without in any way attempting to defend Mr. Belmont, it might be stated, however, that he is not now and never has been, associated with a single one of the numerous trusts. He is a director or trustee in twenty-four banks, railroads and mining companies, but as a managing business man, Wall street has never associated him with the trust organizers.

PREFERENCE TO BE SHOWN  
CLERKS WITH FAMILIES.  
Des Moines, Ia., May 7.—Hereafter preference will be shown to clerks who are married, especially those with large families. The above notice was posted in the Des Moines Post Office to-day. Postmaster McKay stated the order came from the Post-Office Department at Washington and is in line with a suggestion from President Roosevelt and his large families.

## HABEAS CORPUS LAID OVER.

Suit for Racial Children Set for Saturday.

Circuit Judge Foster yesterday laid the habeas corpus suit of George F. Racar for the possession of his children, Christopher, Carrie and Nellie, over until next Saturday, to give the mother of the children an opportunity of securing a certified copy of a decree of divorce from Racar, which, she said, was granted to her.

The suit for the children is directed against her, under the name of Eda M. Racar and Edward Long. She and Long came into court yesterday and informed Judge Foster that they are married. They did not employ a lawyer. She said that the custody of the children was awarded to her when she obtained the divorce.

## LOUIS H. JONES RESIGNS.

Ill Health Causes Him to Leave License Collector's Office.

Louis H. Jones, clerk in the License Collector's Office, resigned yesterday on account of ill health and James G. Signaio was appointed in his place. Mr. Jones for several years was Chief Deputy Assessor. He resigned when Assessor O'Brien was elected and accepted the position from which he has just resigned. His health has been bad for several months and at one time his life was thought to be in danger.

## VASSAR RECORDS BROKEN.

Kansas City Girls Run Fifty Yards in 6.15 Seconds.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 7.—Four new Vassar athletic records were made in the annual field-day games to-day. In the fifty-yard dash, Fanny James of Kansas City placed the mark at 6.15 seconds, and lowered the 35-yard dash record to 12 seconds.

Helen C. Babson of Gloucester, Mass., in the running high jump, made a new record of 4 feet 3 inches, while Alice U. B. Elding of Poughkeepsie increased the baseball-throw distance to 135 feet 3 inches.

NEW LEGISLATION  
FOR NEXT WINTER.

Politicians Figure That the New General Assembly Will Be an Interesting Session.

## FOLK ARE INTERESTED.

Has Outlined Some of the Things Which He Will Urge Before Legislators—Race-Track and School Books Again.

Those who have kept in touch with the political situation are anticipating a session of the General Assembly next winter that will be memorable in the annals of the State. The campaign for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination and the success of Circuit Attorney Folk have been of a sort to indicate that, aside from the enforcement of law, which has promised, there will be much legislation passed or attempted.

Circuit Attorney Folk, in his travels throughout the State, has kept in close touch with the legislative candidates and politicians. On his last day in St. Louis he made a point to indicate that he told his friends that he was confident that the next General Assembly would rank high, so far as personal character and fitness were concerned. In all of his speeches he has urged the amendment of honest and capable men. He expects to have an Assembly this winter that will be in sympathy with the reforms which he has advocated on the stump.

First of all, there will be an overhauling of the laws governing bribery to correct the defects which have been pointed out by the Supreme Court. The Hickox-Park controversy, when these two important witnesses refused to testify regarding matters upon which they were supposed to be informed, on the ground that to do so would incriminate them, has been followed by scores of other witnesses taking advantage of this loophole, either for their own protection or of their friends.

It is probable that Mr. Folk will send a message to the Assembly, advising that the statutes be changed to insure immunity for such witnesses in the same manner that the United States Interstate Commerce Commission can compel witnesses to divulge incriminating facts. It is possible that an effort will also be made to have the statute of limitations raised from three to five years.

Changes in the primary laws will also be discussed. The present divided system of selecting and governing delegates to the State Conventions is criticized. In a speech delivered at Savannah, Mr. Folk said:

"If I am elected Governor, the first thing I shall do will be to send a message to the Legislature with recommendation for the enactment of a law providing for a State primary, in order that all candidates may be voted upon by the people at the same time. I shall recommend that the Republican and Democratic primaries be held on the same day. When such a law is passed there will be an end of boism in Missouri."

State Senator H. Clay Heather, Representative Newton Conkling and other members of the General Assembly have spoken in the same tenor. Walter Williams is also in advocacy of such a system. Wisconsin is the chief exponent of this method. It has been in effect there for about five years.

Home-rule for the cities has been talked

BRITONS COMING TO FAIR  
FIRST INSURE THEIR LIVES.

News of Accident to Train Near St. Louis on Day of Opening Excites Caution—One Member of Large Party Has Taken Out Accident Policy for \$150,000, While Others Provide for Smaller Amounts.

## SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC AND NEW YORK HERALD.

London, May 7.—(Copyright, 1904.)—Some people here seem to think they are taking their lives in their hands in crossing to America for the St. Louis Exposition, for the accident to the special train on its way to St. Louis has had effect upon some of the life-insurance companies in London.

One member of a large party which is about to start for the United States has

taken the precaution to insure his life for no less a sum than \$150,000, while others are making provisions of a similar if less substantial nature.

What is known as the "Municipal Party" will include one or two members of Parliament, who expect to be absent for a month or five weeks, and they are looking forward with great pleasure to being received by the President at the White House and by the Mayor of New York and other civic authorities.

Of much during the campaign. A fight will undoubtedly be made to change the present system. It is probable that friends of Folk in the General Assembly will advocate an abolition of the present board system and provide that one man shall be for the police, something like the New York law. To insure the high character and capacity of this Commissioner, Mr. Folk's friends will probably recommend that he be appointed by the Mayor, with the veto power vested in the board system. Some recommendation may also be made whereby the police shall be prevented from joining any political club and whereby they shall be kept out of politics through some sort of civil service.

The Board of Election Commissioners may be changed, so that the Mayor will appoint its members, with a veto by the Governor available to save the standard of its membership. Some method probably will be advocated to make primary frauds more serious. An effort will also be made to place the office of the Excise Commissioner on a salary basis, while the manner of his appointment may be changed.

Of other legislation politicians figure that schoolbooks and the race tracks will occupy something more than an obscure position. The entrance of a new track into the racing game, with a new alignment of the Senators and Representatives, makes interesting food for speculation.

Undoubtedly, another effort will be made to have the selection of school books changed. Educators are dissatisfied with some of those now in use, while the publishing companies have a still more active interest. St. Louis will have a problem of its own to solve when the constitutional amendment providing the means for free text-books is passed, as it will undoubtedly be. At present the St. Louis School Board buys a part of its books, but they are not the same as those used outside of the city. To share in the advantages of the new tax levy St. Louis would be compelled to change its books. It will try to have legislation passed that will relieve it of this necessity. Kansas City is also in the same embarrassing condition.

WOMAN SLEEPS 192 HOURS.  
Slumber Follows Hysterical Attack and She May Recover.

## REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Chesholm, Me., May 7.—After sleeping soundly for 192 hours, Mrs. A. J. Bretton has awakened. It is believed that she will recover from her illness. She was stricken with hysteria and fell into a deep sleep. Physicians vainly tried to awaken her. While she was asleep she took no nourishment, and when she awoke she was very weak. The case has puzzled the physicians. Mrs. Bretton is of Canadian birth and the mother of six children.

## FOUND FLOATING IN MISSISSIPPI.

Miss Clara Marsh's Body Taken From River Opposite Canton, Mo.—Disappeared April 21.

## REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Keokuk, Ia., May 7.—The body of Miss Clara Marsh of Warsaw, Ill., was found to-day floating in the Mississippi River opposite Canton, Mo.

She disappeared from home April 21.

Miss Marsh was a daughter of the late Judge J. William Marsh, and was a niece of Congressman Marsh of Illinois.

## FELL DOWN ARTESIAN WELL.

Infant Smothered to Death While Workmen Were Powerless.

Oskaloosa, Ia., May 7.—The 3-year-old baby of W. H. Doe fell down a fifty-foot twelve-inch well to-day and slowly smothered to death.

Its mother, attracted by the muffled screams coming from the well, was the first to learn of the awful accident. She summoned workmen, but before the baby could be rescued death ensued.

TWO SHOT DOWN  
IN STREET BATTLE.

R. W. Malone and Colonel John Veasey Killed in Scuffle at Luling, Tex.

## RESULT OF AN OLD FEUD.

Maston Nixon, Wealthy Planter and Member of State Democratic Committee, Arrested by Sheriff.

## REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Austin, Tex., May 7.—A bulletin from Luling, eight miles southeast of Austin, announces that Robert Malone and Colonel John Veasey were shot to death on the street there to-day. Maston Nixon, a wealthy planter, has been taken in custody by the Sheriff's Department.

An old feud is said to have been responsible for the killing. To-day about noon, while Malone was standing in front of his store, he had a few words with the man who did the shooting.

The man drew a revolver and shot Malone, killing him instantly. Colonel Veasey, a clerk in Malone's store, rushed out to the assistance of his employer and grappled with the assailant, who still held his revolver. In the scuffle a second shot was fired and Veasey fell dead.

Shortly after the tragedy, which has stirred the town, Nixon was taken in custody, but he refused to make any statement for publication.

The cause of the tragedy is said to date back fully two years and involves a business transaction. The men nearest the scene of the shooting are unable to state positively who began the conversation, which led up to the shooting, but it is declared that Malone did not shoot.

Malone and Veasey each leave families. The persons involved in the tragedy are all prominent. Malone was one of the most prominent merchants in that part of the State. Nixon is a member of the State Democratic Committee and Veasey was a Colonel in the Texas National Guard.

FORMER JUDGE  
GOES TO PRISON.

William H. Becker Convicted of Fraud in Conducting Bank at Kansas City.

## TWO YEARS IN PENITENTIARY.

Court Excoriates Dakota Jurist for "Trying to Run a Financial Institution on Wind and Talk."

## REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Kansas City, Mo., May 7.—William H. Becker, who was once a Judge of a Circuit Court in Dakota, was sentenced to-day in the Criminal Court to two years in the Penitentiary.

He, William H. Canfield and J. T. Morrow opened a bank on Southwest Boulevard, called the Mutual Benefit Bank. They were convicted of receiving deposits when they knew the bank was insolvent.

Judge Wofford to-day sentenced Becker and granted Canfield a new trial. A new trial was granted to Morrow some time ago. In sentencing Becker, the Judge said:

"Baronum was right when he said people loved to be humbugged. You could go right across the street there in that old frame shack and put a sign up, 'Bank One Million Dollars Capital,' and have a check book and a man inside making lines in red ink, and before night you'd have deposits."

"Now, you tried to run a bank on wind and talk and I must make an example of you. I am going to sentence you. But Canfield is a country boy, who knew no more of banking than he did of the music of the stars. You have been a lawyer and a Judge, and know better."

## SAINT A. D. BALCOMBE DEAD.

Was One of the Organizers of Republican Party.

Omaha, Neb., May 7.—Saint A. D. Balcombe, prominent in State and national politics, for seven years publisher of the Omaha Republican and for fifty years identified with the development of the West, died at his home in this city to-day, aged 74 years.

He had been, according to his own statement, a Republican for fifty years, having been one of the organizers of that party, and having cast his first vote for John P. Hale, the "Free Soil" candidate for President in 1852. He has held many

WITNESSES CANNOT  
DODGE BEHIND LAW

Supreme Court Rules That Plea of Constitutional Right Doesn't Go in Kansas.

## IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION

Tribunal Holds That No One Can Be Punished for Any Disclosures Made in Giving Testimony.

## REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Topeka, Kan., May 7.—One of the most important decisions which have been rendered by the Kansas Supreme Court in years is the opinion handed down to-day, affirming District Judge Hazen's decision in the coal trust cases.

The Supreme Court holds that persons cannot be prosecuted for any disclosures they may make while on the witness stand in an investigation conducted by a District Court for the purpose of ascertaining whether laws of the State have been violated.

The plea to constitutional rights, which so helped the hoodlums in Missouri, does not go in Kansas.

The decision is of the utmost importance to the State, as it makes it impossible for the Attorney General and County Attorney to investigate any violations of the antitrust law. Persons who have heretofore refused to testify in cases in which their testimony would tend to incriminate themselves will now be compelled to testify, but will be guaranteed immunity from prosecution on the testimony given.

The cases which were decided grew out of the coal-trust investigation begun here last September by County Attorney Otis Rungate and Attorney General Coleman.

The purpose of the inquiry was to ascertain whether an illegal combination existed between the coal operators of Osage County. John Jack and John Ball, two operators, who were called to the witness stand, refused to testify on the ground that their testimony might incriminate themselves. Both men were sentenced to the county jail for contempt of court. An appeal to the Supreme Court was taken from the sentence of John Jack, and application was made to the Supreme Court for the release of John Ball on a writ of habeas corpus.

The decision rendered was written by Judge Addison.